UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/635,955	08/07/2003	Peter DeLuca	1332-2	1212

31554   7590   02/03/2011
CARTER, DELUCA, FARRELL & SCHMIDT, LLP
445 BROAD HOLLOW ROAD
SUITE 420
MELVILLE, NY 11747

EXAMINER
DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/03/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@cdfslaw.com
dmichaud@cdfslaw.com

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.
10/635,955</td><td>Applicant(s)
DELUCA ET AL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner
PIERRE-LOUIS DESIR</td><td>Art Unit
2617</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 December 2010</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11,13,14,17-26,28-30 and 32-74* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11,13,14,17-26,28-30 and 32-74* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____ .

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)　　　　　　　Office Action Summary　　　　　　　Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20110130

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this

application after appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, but prior to a decision

on the appeal. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114

and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the appeal has been withdrawn

pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114 and prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37

CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/09/2010 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4.   Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not

described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant

art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed

invention.

Claim 23's disclosure of a "backup dedicated key" is directed to new matter because no

formal support can be found in the specification at the time the application was filed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-11 and 32-34, 38-47, 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sagar (previously disclosed) in view of Brown (previously disclosed), further

in view of Payne et al. (Payne) (US 7003327 B1).

Regarding claims 1, 33, 38-39 and 49, Sagar discloses a cellular telephone (i.e., a PDA

102 comprising a modem which uses CDPD that is supported by cellular service providers or

mobile phone 104) (see fig. 1) comprising a memory storing a telephone directory (i.e., database

108 of the PDA or second database, i.e., memory 124, of the mobile phone) (see fig. 1, col. 1,

line 62- col. 2, line 4); a processor having access to the telephone directory stored in the memory

(as known in the art, a processor is an integral part of a mobile phone or PDA with access to the

memory of the device); and a set of instructions capable of being executed by the processor for

establishing a communication link with a remote central station storing a plurality of telephone

directories (i.e., connection to a predetermined Internet site of server 106) (see fig. 1, col. 5, lines

2-6).

As can be seen above, Sagar discloses that both the PDA and the mobile phone can be connected to server 106. The PDA connects to server 106 to upload copy of database file 108 into storage server (see col. 5, lines 6-10). And, the mobile phone connects to the server to download from the server, e.g., via the Internet, manipulated copy of database file 108 for storage in a second database, i.e., memory, of the mobile phone) (see col. 1, line 66-col. 2, line 2).

Sagar does disclose a device (i.e., mobile phone and PDA) comprising receiving a selected portion of the telephone directory and storing the received telephone directory in the memory of the cellular phone (see col. 1, line 66-col. 2, line 2), and wherein the user is validated, using an identifier or password (i.e., transmission of a unique identification code to the remote central station) (see col. 5, lines 50-52).

Sagar further discloses displaying on a display of the cellular telephone a telephone directory stored on a memory of the remote central station and assigned the transmitted unique identification code, selecting at least a portion of the displayed telephone directory and instructing the remote central station to transmit to the cellular telephone the selected portion of the telephone directory (i.e., to allow the user of the database to select which columns need to be transferred to mobile phone 104, the following is recommended. Subsequent to the transfer of database 108 to server 106, application 122 checks to see if this database has been uploaded in the past. For a database that has not been uploaded before, the user is provided with a list of each field (shown on a display of PDA 102), by label and prompted to indicate which fields need to be transferred. A separate checkbox, one for each database field, is presented on-screen and the user checks appropriate boxes to indicate the fields that need to be transferred to mobile

phone 104. On submission of the information by the user to server application 122, the latter

stores the user's selection in a way that allows it to be recalled for the specific database 108,

when database 108 is uploaded to server 106 again, some time later) (see col. 6, lines 32-50).

Sagar, however, does not specifically disclose a cellular phone wherein the remote central

station storing a plurality of telephone directories each assigned a unique identification code and

assigned the transmitted unique identification code to the received telephone directory, wherein

said telephone directory including a listing transmitted to the remote central station by the

cellular telephone after selection of a second dedicated key. Nor does it disclose the transmission

of the directory after the selection of a first dedicated key.

However, Brown discloses a method and system **comprising storing a user's contact**

information in a database that is accessible over a network, receiving identification of a

person that the user wishes to authorize for access the user's contact information, and

transmitting the user's contact information to a computing device of the authorized person

from the database via the network in response to a request for this information (see

abstract). More specifically, Brown discloses a remote database 316 (see fig. 3) which allows

individuals to store and update their contact information such that all authorized persons

be able to obtain the most up-to-date information for the individual (see paragraph 32).

Further, Brown discloses a virtual address book of the module (database) with which the

use can access another's information. Once the application is initiated, the user is prompted

for some form of operation of user identification (e.g., through a log in process) to convey

the user's authorization. Entry of such information facilitates <u>**access to the contacts**</u>

<u>**information of the persons identified in the user's virtual address book**</u>**. Once the**

identification is provided, it is received by the contacts information module and the module

determines whether the identification is correct, as indicated in decision element 604 of fig.

6. If the identification is correct (i.e., the user is authenticated), the flow continues to block

606 at which the contacts information module receives the user's request to view the virtual

address book, as indicated in block 606. More particularly, the module or database 314 can

receive a request to view a particular folder of the address book. Once the request is

received, the contacts information module presents the user with the requested information

(see paragraphs 39-41).

As can be appreciated from the disclosure above, in step 604 (of fig. 6) the module

receives the name of the accessing party and if it matches an authorized list, then the

accessing party is <u>authorized</u> to access. In step 606, there is a <u>request</u> to view folder of

address book. Now, if the authorized person is authorized to see multiple individual's

folders, how does the authorized person makes a selection? In step 606 there is a <u>request</u>

for the address folder. The system taught was not built to only permit one storing member

and one corresponding accessing member. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

skilled in the art that an authorized accessing party, selecting between folders of different

individuals, would <u>have</u> to do so by some form of identification.

It is clear that each contact or virtual book is associated with and identified by a

person's name, which is the person who created the contact or virtual book (i.e., assigning a

unique identification code to the contact or virtual book). To access the virtual book, the

user has to first login by transmitting an identification code or password to the contact

information module.

It should also be noted that the disclosure above, in regards to Brown, also reads on
the limitation, **"a display of the cellular telephone a telephone directory stored on a memory of**
the remote central station and assigned the transmitted unique identification code, selecting at
least a portion of the displayed telephone directory and instructing the remote central station
to transmit to the cellular telephone the selected portion of the telephone directory."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention to combine the teachings as described by Sagar with the teachings described by Brown
to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to properly and
securely share the telephone directory with authorized users.

It should be noted that both Sagar and Brown discloses storing telephone directory on a
remote server. It is well known in the art that to transmit or send data to a network, server,
service provider, a SEND button/key, for example, is used for that process. One skilled in the art
would have found obvious that, from Sagar's and Brown's disclosure, a SEND button/key is a
dedicated button or key to transmit or send data to a server or network.

The combination of Sagar and Brown does not specifically disclose instructing the
remote station to transmit to the cellular telephone the selected portion of the telephone directory
after the selection of a first dedicated key of the cellular telephone.

From the specification of the current invention, the cellular telephone comprises of both
of a receive key and transmit key.

However, Payne discloses a cellular telephone wherein selected contact identifiers can be
used to establish contacts records, i.e., address book entries, and wherein selected contact

identifiers can be used to retrieve information files containing selected contact identifiers from local or remote resources (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 4. Also refer to col. 4, lines 47-63).

Payne also discloses that by activating softkey 204B (i.e., a predetermined key), telephone directory information is retrieved (see col. 8, lines 28-41).

Furthermore, Payne discloses of softkey 204A, which may be assigned with the functions of email (see fig. 2D) and dialing (see fig. 2F).

Thus, one skilled in the art would fid obvious, referring to Payne, that the mobile station comprises two different softkey, wherein the first one is assigned the function of initiating a transmission or sending application, and the other softkey is assigned the function of retrieval of data, including telephone directory.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to enhance a subscriber's ability to utilize and manage contact identifier information in conjunction with the use f a wireless device.

Regarding claim 2, Sagar discloses a cellular telephone as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Sagar discloses a telephone as described, Sagar does not specifically disclose a telephone wherein the remote central station identifies the telephone directory stored within the memory of the remote central station using the transmitted unique identification.

However, Brown discloses a method, system, and cellular telephone wherein once the application is initiated, the user is prompted for some form of user identification (e.g., through a log in process) to convey the user's authorization, as indicated in block 600. Entry of such

information facilitates access to the contacts information of the persons identified in the user's

virtual address book. Once the identification is provided, it is received by the contacts

information module 214, 314, as indicated in block 602, and the module determines whether the

identification is correct, as indicated in decision element 604. If the identification is correct (i.e.,

the user is authenticated), flow continues to block 606 at which the contacts information module

214, 314 receives the user's request to view the virtual address book, as indicated in block 606.

More particularly, the module 214, 314 can receive a request to view a particular folder of the

address book (see fig. 6, paragraphs 39-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings as described by Sagar with the teachings described by Brown

to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to properly and

securely share the telephone directory with authorized users.

Regarding claim 3, Sagar discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 1 direction) wherein

the received directory includes at least one telephone directory listing created by and transferred

to the remote central station using a computing device other than the cellular telephone (i.e., the

PDA created and transferred the telephone directory to the server and the mobile phone requests

and receives the telephone directory from the server) (see fig. 1, col. 1, line 62- col. 2, line 4).

Regarding claim 4, Sagar a cellular telephone (see claim 1 rejection) further comprising

means for selecting the portion of the displayed telephone directory desired to be transmitted

from the remote central station to the cellular telephone, wherein the received

telephone directory only includes the selected portion of the displayed telephone directory (i.e.,

to allow the user of the database to select which columns need to be transferred to mobile phone

104, the following is recommended. Subsequent to the transfer of database 108 to server 106,

application 122 checks to see if this database has been uploaded in the past. For a database that

has not been uploaded before, the user is provided with a list of each field (shown on a display of

PDA 102), by label and prompted to indicate which fields need to be transferred. A separate

checkbox, one for each database field, is presented on-screen and the user checks appropriate

boxes to indicate the fields that need to be transferred to mobile phone 104. On submission of

the information by the user to server application 122, the latter stores the user's selection in a

way that allows it to be recalled for the specific database 108, when database 108 is uploaded to

server 106 again, some time later) (see col. 6, lines 32-50).

Regarding claim 5, Sagar discloses a telephone (see claim 1 rejection) wherein the step of

storing the received directory includes overwriting at least a portion of the telephone directory

stored within the memory of the cellular telephone with the received telephone directory (i.e.,

updating information in memory 124) (see col. 6, lines 51-54).

Regarding claims 6 and 41, the combination of Sagar, Brown and Payne discloses a

telephone (see claims 1 and 38 rejections) wherein the processor further executes the set of

instructions for editing the telephone directory while it is on the display (i.e., updating contact

information) (see Brown's abstract).

Regarding claims 7 and 44, the combination of Sager, Brown and Payne discloses a

telephone (see claim 1 and 38 rejections) wherein the processor further executes the set of

instructions for instructing the remote central station to broadcast the telephone directory to a

plurality of cellular telephones (i.e., means for receiving an identification of persons that a user

authorizes to access the user's contact information, and means for transmitting the user's contact information to a computing device) (see Brown's paragraph 9).

Regarding claims 8, 34, and 45-46, Sagar discloses a telephone as described above (see claims 1 and 38 rejections) wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for receiving a message transmitted from the remote central station indicating that the telephone directory is available for transmission from the remote central station to the cellular telephone for storage within the memory of the cellular telephone (see col. 4, lines 20-26); and comprising transmitting a signal to the remote central station after receiving the message, said signal including at least an identification code identifying the telephone directory available for transmission (see col. 5, lines 43-52).

Regarding claims 9 and 47, Sagar discloses a telephone (see claims 1 and 38 rejections) wherein the processor further executes the set of instructions for instructing the remote central station to transmit the telephone directory to a computing device via at least one network (i.e., telephone directory request would instruct the server to transfer the telephone directory to the computing device) (see col. 2, lines 29-31).

Regarding claim 10, Sagar discloses a cellular telephone wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for transferring the telephone directory stored in the memory of the cellular telephone to the remote central station and instructing the remote central station to store the transferred telephone directory within a memory (see col. 5, lines 6-10, 43-52).

Regarding claims 11, Sager discloses a cellular telephone (see claim 10 rejection) wherein the processor further executes the set of instructions for automatically instructing the remote central station to transmit the stored telephone directory or a portion thereof to the

cellular telephone after lapse of the particular time period (i.e., periodically transmits the telephone directory) (see col. 1, lines 39-42).

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Sagar, Brown and Payne discloses a telephone (see claim 1 rejection), wherein the cellular telephone belongs to a subset of cellular telephones and said processor further transmits a signal to said remote central station identifying the cellular telephone as belonging to said subset prior to said remote central station transferring the telephone directory to the cellular telephone (i.e., Brown discloses the process of adding a person to an approved list associated with a stored contact information. The person's identity can be added to an "approved" list associated with the stored contact information along with an identification of the particular information for which the person is approved such that, when the person later attempts to access the information, his or her identity will be cross-referenced with the approved list to confirm that the person has authorization as well as to determine the applicable level of the authorization (see paragraph 36). Also, the user has the ability to view a list of all persons that have access to the contact information (see paragraph 37).

Therefore, Brown discloses a plurality of persons (each using a mobile telephone (see paragraph 21)) belonging to list or a subset of persons (mobile telephone users) that are authorized to access contact information (i.e., telephone directory information). Persons or mobile telephone users belonging to the approved list or subset, to access the database, transmit a signal, from which their identity would be cross-referenced with the approved list to confirm that they have authorization to access the information before they can access the information (i.e., prior to the database transfers the information to the persons).

Also refer to paragraph 43-47 where it is disclosed that once having determined which

members would like to participate, the administrator can create the virtual directory, as indicated

in block 702. Optionally, the administrator can provide all the identities of the participating

members and their associated contact information to another entity, for instance the entity that

maintains the one or more network servers 112. As before, these identities can simply comprise

an identifier such as the member's email address or another identifier that is globally unique.

The administrator, or other entity, can then configure the virtual directory such that only

members of the group and, potentially only participating members, can access the directory (see

paragraphs 42-46. Also refer to paragraphs 8-9). Thus, members of the group can access other

members' directories. And as stated above, to access the directory, the requesters have to provide

identification information).

Regarding claim 40, the combination discloses a device (see claim 38 rejection) wherein

each of the plurality of telephone directories correspond to a respective one of a plurality of

mobile communication devices (i.e., in response to requests, user's contact information are

transmitted to computer devices of the authorized users) (see paragraphs 9, 39-40).

Regarding claims 42-43, the combination discloses a device (see claim 38 rejection)

wherein the at least the portion of the telephone directory received from the remote central

station corresponds to the at least the portion of the telephone directory transferred to the remote

central station by the mobile communications device after selection of the first dedicated key

(i.e., in response to requests, user's contact information are transmitted to computer devices of

the authorized users) (see Brown's paragraphs 9, 39-40), and wherein the at least the portion of

the telephone directory received from the remote central station corresponds to at least a portion

of a telephone directory transferred to the remote central station by a computing device other

than the mobile communications device (i.e., Brown discloses a method and system for sharing

contact information. The method and system comprising storing a user's contact information in

a database accessible over a network, receiving identification of a person that the user wishes to

authorize for access the user's contact information, enabling the person to access the user's

contact information, and transmitting the user's contact information to a computing device of the

authorized person from the database via the network in response to a request for this

information) (see abstract, paragraphs 8-9, 33-36, and 42-43).

7.   Claims 13-14, 35, 48, 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sagar, Brown and Payne further in view of Comp.

Regarding claims 13 and 50, the combination of Sagar and Brown discloses a cellular

telephone as described (see claim 1 rejection).

The combination, however, does not specifically disclose a telephone wherein the

processor executes the set of instructions for transmitting information corresponding to the

subscriber to the remote central station during a registration process, wherein the registration

process includes registering the subscriber with the remote central station.

Comp discloses a cellular telephone wherein the processor executes the set of instructions

for transmitting information corresponding to the subscriber to the remote central station during

a registration process (in a cellular communication system, a vendor will usually program a new

cellular telephone for a purchaser to, among other things, associate an identification number of

the telephone with a telephone number assigned to the user. This process will typically require

communication with a remote network server) (see Comp: paragraph 25), wherein the

registration process includes the step of registering the subscriber with the remote central station

(see Comp: fig. 3, page 4, paragraph 25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings as described by Comp with the teachings described by the

combination to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to

provide or share up-to-date information to other authorized users.

Regarding claims 14 and 51, the combination of Sagar and Brown discloses a telephone

as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

The combination, however, does not specifically disclose a telephone wherein the

processor executes the set of instructions for performing the steps of: identifying a calling party's

telephone number and an entity the telephone number is assigned to, i.e., Caller ID information;

and transmitting the Caller ID information to the remote central station for creating a telephone

directory listing using the caller ID information and storing the telephone directory listing within

the memory of the remote central station.

However, Comp discloses a telephone wherein the processor executes the set of

instructions for performing the steps of: identifying a calling party's telephone number and an

entity the telephone number is assigned to, i.e., Caller ID information (i.e., the call log database

may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were

placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include

the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or

other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the

maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see Comp:

paragraph 12); and transmitting the Caller ID information to the remote central station for

creating a telephone directory listing using the caller ID information and storing the telephone

directory listing within the memory of the remote central station (see Comp: fig. 2, abstract, and

page 2, paragraph 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings as described by Comp with the teachings described by the

combination to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to

provide or share up-to-date information to other authorized users.

Regarding claims 35 and 48, the combination does not specifically disclose a telephone

wherein the data that is transferred to the remote central station is stored for a particular time

period.

However, Comp discloses a cellular telephone wherein updated directory information is

transferred to a remote database periodically (paragraph 32).

Thus, one skilled in the art would find it obvious that information stored on the remote is

stored for a particular time interval until new updated information is received.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings as described by Comp with the teachings described by the

combination to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to

provide or share up-to-date information to other authorized users.

8.   Claim 17-20, 22-23, 26, 28-30, 37, 53-55, 57-58, 61-65 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comp in view of Brown, further in view of Payne.

Regarding claims 17, 23, 37, 53-54, 58, 62, Comp discloses a method and telephone

directory management system (see abstract) comprising: a remote central station having a

memory for storing a plurality of telephone directories each assigned an individual identification

code and at least one processor (paragraph 11) having access to the plurality of telephone

directories stored in the memory (i.e., the call log manager maintains a call log for individual

users at a network storage location (see paragraph 19). And, each user is associated with an

identification code (paragraph 25)); a plurality of cellular telephones each corresponding to a

different subscriber and each storing a telephone directory (i.e., referring to fig. 3 where it is

illustrated a plurality of cell phone users. And, Comp discloses that the call log maintained for

each user by the call log manager include the same or similar information to that stored within a

corresponding user device within the system (paragraph 19). Thus, each user device stores a

telephone directory) and having a processor (inherent) for executing a set of instructions for

establishing a communication link with the remote central station (i.e., placing a call to the

server) (see paragraph 22); transferring at least a portion of the telephone directory stored to the

remote central station (i.e., transfers of contact information to the server) (see paragraph 22).

Comp further discloses that the call log manager 52 is operative for maintaining a call log

for individual users (paragraph 19). Comp also discloses in paragraphs 25-26 that user initiated

transfers of information from the network to a user device may also or alternatively be supported.

For example, a user may deliver an appropriate request to the call manager to transfer the user's

information to the new user device. This may also require a specific authorization or

identification code) (also refer to paragraphs 9 and 16).

Comp, however, does not specifically disclose system and method comprising identifying

at least a portion of a telephone directory of the plurality of telephone directories stored by the

remote central station and corresponding to at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones and

transferring at least the identified portion of the telephone directory to at least two of the plurality

of cellular telephones, wherein the identified portion of the telephone directory includes at least

one telephone directory listing transmitted to the remote central station using a computer device

not corresponding to a subscriber of at least one of the at least two of the plurality of cellular

telephones, and a cellular telephone of the plurality of cellular telephones, and wherein the at

least two of the plurality of cellular telephones belong to a subset of cellular telephones and said

at least two of the plurality of cellular telephones each transmit a signal to said remote central

station identifying themselves as belonging to said subset prior to said remote central station

transferring the at least the identified portion of the telephone directory to the at least two of the

plurality of cellular telephones.

However, Brown discloses a remote database 316 (see fig. 3) which allows individuals to

store and update their contact information such that all authorized persons be able to obtain the

most up-to-date information for the individual (see paragraph 32). Therefore, Brown discloses

storing a plurality of directories.

Further, as described above, Brown disclosed that entry of login information facilitates

access to the contacts information of the persons identified in the user's virtual address

book. Once the identification is provided, it is received by the contacts information module and

the module determines whether the identification is correct, as indicated in decision element 604

of fig. 6. If the identification is correct (i.e., the user is authenticated), at which the contacts

information module receives the user's request to view the virtual address book. More

particularly, the module or database can receive a request to view a particular folder of the

address book. Once the request is received, the contacts information module presents the user

with the requested information (see paragraphs 39-41).

From the preceding, it is clear that each contact or virtual book is associated with and

identified by a person's name, which is the person who created the contact or virtual book (i.e.,

assigning a unique identification code to the contact or virtual book). To access the virtual book,

the user has to first login by transmitting an identification code or password to the contact

information module.

Furthermore, regarding "wherein the at least two of the plurality of cellular telephones

belong to a subset of cellular telephones and said at least two of the plurality of cellular

telephones each transmit a signal to said remote central station identifying themselves as

belonging to said subset prior to said remote central station transferring the at least the identified

portion of the telephone directory to the at least two of the plurality of cellular telephones,"

Brown discloses the process of adding a person to an approved list associated with a

stored contact information. The person's identity can be added to an "approved" list associated

with the stored contact information along with an identification of the particular information for

which the person is approved such that, when the person later attempts to access the information,

his or her identity will be cross-referenced with the approved list to confirm that the person has

authorization as well as to determine the applicable level of the authorization (see paragraph 36).

Also, the user has the ability to view a list of all persons that have access to the contact

information (see paragraph 37).

Therefore, Brown discloses a plurality of persons (each using a mobile telephone (see

paragraph 21)) belonging to list or a subset of persons (mobile telephone users) that are

authorized to access contact information (i.e., telephone directory information). Persons or

mobile telephone users belonging to the approved list or subset, to access the database, transmit a

signal, from which their identity would be cross-referenced with the approved list to confirm that

they have authorization to access the information before they can access the information (i.e.,

prior to the database transfers the information to the persons).

Also refer to paragraph 43-47 where it is disclosed that once having determined which

members would like to participate, the administrator can create the virtual directory, as indicated

in block 702. Optionally, the administrator can provide all the identities of the participating

members and their associated contact information to another entity, for instance the entity that

maintains the one or more network servers 112. As before, these identities can simply comprise

an identifier such as the member's email address or another identifier that is globally unique.

The administrator, or other entity, can then configure the virtual directory such that only

members of the group and, potentially only participating members, can access the directory (see

paragraphs 42-46. Also refer to paragraphs 8-9). Thus, members of the group can access other

members' directories. And as stated above, to access the directory, the requesters have to provide

identification information.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings as described by Comp with the teachings described by Brown

to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to properly and securely share the telephone directory with authorized users.

Examiner want to note that Brown discloses storing telephone directory on a remote server. It is well known in the art that to transmit or send data to a network, server, service provider, a SEND button/key, for example, is used for that process. One skilled in the art would have found obvious that, from Brown's disclosure, a SEND button/key which is a dedicated button or key has to be used to transmit or send data to a server or network.

However, the combination of Comp and Brown does not specifically disclose the use of a dedicated key for transferring a telephone directory to a remote central station or a cellular telephone having a backup dedicated key.

However, Payne discloses a cellular telephone wherein selected contact identifiers can be used to establish contacts records, i.e., address book entries, and wherein selected contact identifiers can be used to retrieve information files containing selected contact identifiers from local or remote resources (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 4. Also refer to col. 4, lines 47-63).

Payne also discloses that by activating softkey 204B (i.e., a predetermined key), telephone directory information is retrieved (see col. 8,lines 28-41).

Furthermore, Payne discloses of softkey 204A, which may be assigned with the functions of email (see fig. 2D) and dialing (see fig. 2F).

Thus, one skilled in the art would fid obvious, referring to Payne, that the mobile station comprises two different softkey, wherein the first one is assigned the function of initiating a transmission or sending application, and the other softkey is assigned the function of retrieval of data, including telephone directory.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A

motivation for doing so would have been to enhance a subscriber's ability to utilize and manage

contact identifier information in conjunction with the use f a wireless device.

NOTE: it should also be noted that the device that transmits the directory for storage,

which can be later retrieved by another authorized subscriber, may be interpreted as a third-party

(as related to claim 62).

Regarding claim 18, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection) wherein the

establishing and transferring steps are performed on a periodic basis (i.e., making transfer at

periodic intervals) (see paragraph 14). Thus, one skilled in the art would find it obvious that

connection to the server has to be done on a periodic basis since the transfer is done at periodic

intervals.

Regarding claim 19, Comp discloses a system (see claim 17 rejection) wherein

identifying and transferring steps are performed on a periodic basis (see paragraph 13 and claim

18 reasoning).

Regarding claims 20 and 55, the combination of Comp and Brown discloses a telephone

wherein the processor executes the set of instructions for instructing the remote central station to

broadcast the telephone directory to a plurality of cellular telephones (i.e., means for receiving an

identification of persons that a user authorizes to access the user's contact information, and

means for transmitting the user's contact information to a computing device) (see Brown's

paragraph 9).

Regarding claims 22, 57, 61, Comp discloses a system (see claims 17 and 53 rejection) wherein the processor further executes the set of instructions for performing the steps of: identifying a calling party's telephone number and an entity the telephone number is assigned to, i.e., Caller ID information (i.e., the call log database may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see Comp: paragraph 12); and transmitting the Caller ID information to the remote central station for creating a telephone directory listing using the caller ID information and storing the telephone directory listing within the memory of the remote central station (see Comp: fig. 2, abstract, and paragraphs 12 and 14).

Regarding claim 26, Comp discloses a method (see claim 23 rejection) further comprising the steps of: receiving Caller ID information, i.e., a calling party's telephone number and an entity the telephone number is assigned to; processing the received Caller ID information to create at least one telephone directory listing (i.e., the call log database may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see paragraphs 12 and 14); and storing the at least one telephone directory listing within the remote central station, wherein the

at least one identified telephone directory includes the at least one telephone directory listing (paragraphs 12, 14, 19-20).

Regarding claim 28, Comp discloses a method (see claim 31 rejection), wherein the telephone directory listing includes information selected from the group consisting of name (see paragraph 13), home telephone number, mobile telephone number (Comp discloses that the address may typically include telephone numbers (it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to envision that telephone numbers may include home and mobile number) (see paragraph 13), home address, business address, e-mail address, and web-site address (it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that home address, business address, e-mail address, and web-site address may be included as other contact information) (see paragraph 13).

Regarding claims 29 and 63-64, Comp discloses a method (see claims 23 and 58 rejections) further comprising the step of charging a fee to at least one subscriber of the plurality of cellular telephones (i.e., the call log manager only maintains call logs for users who subscribe to a call log service (e.g., for a small monthly fee)) (see page 3, paragraph 20).

Regarding claim 30, Comp discloses a method as described above (see claim 23 rejection).

Although Comp discloses a method wherein the user can request the transfer of contact information wherein the requested or selected contact information is sent, thereby obviously displayed on the device (see Comp: paragraph 26), Comp does not specifically disclose a method wherein prior to the transferring step, displaying the at least one identified telephone directory via a display of at least one of the plurality of cellular telephones; and selecting at least a portion of the displayed telephone directory desired to be transmitted from the remote central station to

the at least one the plurality of cellular telephones. Nor does it disclose instructing the remote

central station, by selection of a receive dedicated key of the at least one of the plurality of

cellular telephone, to transmit to the at least one of the plurality of cellular telephone the selected

portion of the displayed telephone directory.

However, Brown discloses a method wherein prior to the transferring step, displaying the

at least one identified telephone directory via a display of at least one of the plurality of cellular

telephones; and selecting at least a portion of the displayed telephone directory desired to be

transmitted from the remote central station to the at least one the plurality of cellular telephones

(see figs. 6-7, and paragraphs 39-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation

for doing so would have been to provide authorized users access to contact information stored at

a remote location without the need to manually update or enter contact data.

The combination of Comp and Brown, however, does not specifically disclose instructing

the remote central station, by selection of a receive dedicated key of the at least one of the

plurality of cellular telephone, to transmit to the at least one of the plurality of cellular telephone

the selected portion of the displayed telephone directory.

However, Payne discloses a cellular telephone wherein selected contact identifiers can be

used to establish contacts records, i.e., address book entries, and wherein selected contact

identifiers can be used to retrieve information files containing selected contact identifiers from

local or remote resources (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 4. Also refer to col. 4, lines 47-63).

Payne also discloses that by activating softkey 204B (i.e., a predetermined key),

telephone directory information is retrieved (see col. 8,lines 28-41).

Furthermore, Payne discloses of softkey 204A, which may be assigned with the functions

of email (see fig. 2D) and dialing (see fig. 2F).

Thus, one skilled in the art would fid obvious, referring to Payne, that the mobile station

comprises two different softkey, wherein the first one is assigned the function of initiating a

transmission or sending application, and the other softkey is assigned the function of retrieval of

data, including telephone directory.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A

motivation for doing so would have been to enhance a subscriber's ability to utilize and manage

contact identifier information in conjunction with the use f a wireless device.

Regarding claim 65, Brown discloses a method (see claim 58 rejection) further

comprising the step of editing at least one of the plurality of telephone directories using at least

one of the plurality of mobile communications devices to remotely communicate with the remote

central station (i.e., updating contact information) (see abstract).

9.   Claims 21, 24-25, 36, 56, 59-60, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Comp, Brown and Payne, further in view of Sagar.

Regarding claim 21, 24, 25, 36, 56, 59, the combination of Comp, Brown, and Payne

discloses a system as described above (see claim 17 rejection).

Although Brown discloses a system comprising transmitting a signal to the remote central station, said signal including at least an identification code identifying the telephone directory available for transmission (see abstract, the combination of Comp and Brown does not specifically disclose a system comprising receiving a message transmitted from the remote central station indicating that the telephone directory is available for transmission from the remote central station to the cellular telephone for storage within the memory of the cellular telephone.

However, Sagar discloses a system comprising receiving a message transmitted from the remote central station indicating that the telephone directory is available for transmission from the remote central station to the cellular telephone for storage within the memory of the cellular telephone (see col. 4, lines 20-26). From the above combination, one skilled in the art would unhesitatingly conceptualize that the remote central station would send an indication to the users that are authorized to share the telephone directory of its availability.

Also, it worth noted that Sagar discloses a method wherein a user send a request for telephone directory information to the remote server (i.e., the mobile phone requests and receives the telephone directory from the server) (see fig. 1, col. 1, line 62- col. 2, line 4)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described by Sagar with the teachings described by Comp and Brown to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to properly inform the user of directory information.

Regarding claim 60, the combination discloses a method (see claim 58 rejection) further comprising the steps of automatically transferring at least one telephone directory to at least a

subset of the plurality of mobile communication devices (i.e., periodically transmits the

telephone directory) (see Sagar's col. 1, lines 39-42).

       10.   Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comp in

view of Payne.

       Regarding claim 52, Comp discloses a mobile communication device comprising a

memory storing a telephone directory; a processor having access to the telephone directory

stored in the memory; and a set of instructions capable of being executed by the processor for

performing the steps of parsing Caller ID information, said Caller ID information including at

least a telephone number and an entity assigned the telephone number, storing the parsed Caller

ID information as a telephone directory listing within the telephone directory, and transferring at

least the stored telephone directory listing to at least one computing device after selection of a

dedicated key (i.e., Comp discloses a telephone wherein the processor executes the set of

instructions for performing the steps of: identifying a calling party's telephone number and an

entity the telephone number is assigned to, i.e., Caller ID information (i.e., the call log database

may include call-related information for a predetermined number of previous calls that were

placed from and/or received through the user device. The call log database will typically include

the phone numbers of the other parties involved in the corresponding calls. Party names and/or

other information (e.g., length of call, etc.) may also be stored. The controller may control the

maintenance of the call log database or a separate control unit can be provided) (see Comp: fig.

2, paragraph 12); and transferring at least the stored telephone directory listing to at least one

computing device after selection of a dedicated (see paragraph 15).

Although discloses that the transferring after manually placing a call, Comp does not specifically disclose that a dedicated key was used for such process.

However, Payne discloses a cellular telephone wherein selected contact identifiers can be used to establish contacts records, i.e., address book entries, and wherein selected contact identifiers can be used to retrieve information files containing selected contact identifiers from local or remote resources (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 4. Also refer to col. 4, lines 47-63).

Payne also discloses that by activating softkey 204B (i.e., a predetermined key), telephone directory information is retrieved (see col. 8,lines 28-41).

Furthermore, Payne discloses of softkey 204A, which may be assigned with the functions of email (see fig. 2D) and dialing (see fig. 2F).

Thus, one skilled in the art would fid obvious, referring to Payne, that the mobile station comprises two different softkey, wherein the first one is assigned the function of initiating a transmission or sending application, and the other softkey is assigned the function of retrieval of data, including telephone directory.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to enhance a subscriber's ability to utilize and manage contact identifier information in conjunction with the use of a wireless device.

11.	Claims 66-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of Payne.

Regarding claims 66, 69 and 72, Brown discloses a device and method of transmitting a telephone directory stored by a mobile communications device and receiving the telephone directory by the mobile communications device, the method comprising transmitting the telephone directory to at least one computing device and receiving at least a portion of the telephone directory by the mobile communications device after selection of a second dedicated key of the mobile communications device (i.e., storing a user's contact information in a database accessible over a network, receiving identification of a person that the user wishes to authorize for access the user's contact information, enabling the person to access to the user's contact information, and transmitting the user's contact information to a computing device of the authorized person from the database via the network in response to a request for this information. According to this method, therefore, the user can store and re-store (i.e., update) his or her contact information such that others can access the most current contact information for the user) (see abstract, paragraphs 36 and 45).

Thus, one skilled in the art would find obvious that the user can store telephone directory information in remote database, and can retrieve his/her own information for updating, wherein the contact information is shared with other users.

Brown does not specifically disclose using a first dedicated key for transmitting and using a second dedicated key for receiving.

However, Payne discloses a cellular telephone wherein selected contact identifiers can be used to establish contacts records, i.e., address book entries, and wherein selected contact identifiers can be used to retrieve information files containing selected contact identifiers from local or remote resources (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 4. Also refer to col. 4, lines 47-63).

Payne also discloses that by activating softkey 204B (i.e., a predetermined key), telephone directory information is retrieved (see col. 8,lines 28-41).

Furthermore, Payne discloses of softkey 204A, which may be assigned with the functions of email (see fig. 2D) and dialing (see fig. 2F).

Thus, one skilled in the art would fid obvious, referring to Payne, that the mobile station comprises two different softkey, wherein the first one is assigned the function of initiating a transmission or sending application, and the other softkey is assigned the function of retrieval of data, including telephone directory.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to enhance a subscriber's ability to utilize and manage contact identifier information in conjunction with the use of a wireless device.

Regarding claims 67-68, 70-71, 73-74, The combination of Brown and Payne discloses a device and method (see claims 66, 69, and 72 rejections) further comprising a display for displaying the at least the portion of the telephone directory (see Brown's paragraphs 8 and 42. Also refer to Payne's col. 8, lines 21-37 , further comprising means for editing (i.e., updating) (see abstract) the at least the portion of the telephone directory by remotely communicating with the at least one computing device prior to selection of said second dedicated key (see Brown's paragraph 42).

Conclusion

12.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PIERRE-LOUIS DESIR whose telephone number is (571)272-7799. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached on (571)272-7023. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PIERRE-LOUIS DESIR/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617